

The Evening Guardian

VOL. 11, No. 41

LACOMBE, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1915

\$100 PER YEAR

The Austro-German Failure

London, March 5.—In their determination to relieve Przemyśl and drive the Russians out of Galicia, the Austro-German armies, which for some weeks have been on the Galician side of the Carpathian mountains, have during the last few days made repeated attempts to break through the Russian entrenchments, but without success.

Since Sunday last, when in mixed formation they threw themselves against the Russian troops, holding strong positions, the Austro-Germans have attacked again and again, in spite of the losses which this kind of fighting entails.

According to the Russian official account, the Austrians delivered furious attacks between the San and Ondawa rivers, only to be thrown back, as they were in their previous efforts, while the Germans made several fruitless attempts around Kozłowa and Rajankowa, and the latter point losing two companies, which were surrounded and annihilated.

No estimates have been published of the losses sustained by the German armies in their efforts to break through the Russian lines at these places, but they are believed to have been very large, as the Russian positions were almost impregnable.

Regarding the Austrians' attempt to outflank the Russians in Eastern Galicia, two Russian official reports in succession have reported that the Austrians suffered a severe reverse and that they lost in prisoners alone more than 6,000 men. The Russians captured also, a number of guns and a large quantity of transport material.

On the other extreme, within North Poland, the Germans have either assumed the defensive or are retiring, except at Osowetz, where they continue to bombard the fortress. Berlin reports unofficially that at this point the Germans have succeeded in silencing two of the forts. Their attempt to approach the city, however, has been repulsed by the Russians.

The Germans, while claiming success near Augustow, where they captured 1,000 prisoners from among the Russian forces, who tried to cross the Bobr river, admit that they have withdrawn their advance guards north at Myzdywiec, and that the Russians have been feeling their way to the northwest of Przemyśl.

The fact seems to be that the Russians are advancing along the whole northern line, and very slowly because of the mud, which impedes the movement of guns and transport wagons. They have been able to reinforce their armies at every threatened point, and are now considered to be in as good a position as the Germans, who have left their railways behind them. So far as the west is concerned, Champagne region continues to be the outstanding feature of the campaign. The French troops have now reached the highest points on the ground north of Perthes and Beaulieu, and must be drawing near positions from which they will be able to shell the branch railway that runs to the rear of the German line, and maintained communication between the German forces before Rheims and Verdun.

There has been fighting at other points, but none so comparable with that in Champagne.

With the allied fleet again bombarding the Dardanelles and the Russians pushing their offensive in the Caucasus, the near east is again coming into the limelight. The Russians have scored a distinct success by the capture of the Turkish port of Khepo, on the Black Sea, from which the Turkish army in the Caucasus drew part of its supplies.

An official report says that besides the ships which entered the Dardanelles, and are bombarding the interior forts, some of the fleet are throwing shells overhead from the Gulf of Saros, so that

the Turkish garrisons will be subjected from fire from two sides. The Turks are concentrating almost all their forces for the defense of Constantinople, and the Balkan states are watching the operations with intense interest. The success or failure of the allies' attempt to open the straits means much to the Balkan nations.

Great Britain has not yet replied to the American note addressed to both her and Germany regarding the naval war zone and food shipments.

ITALIANS RESPOND TO CALL TO ARMS

Roma, March 5.—General Zanussi, minister of war, speaking in the chamber of deputies in favor of a bill authorizing the recall of reserve officers, said at the end of this month seven thousand of these officers would have been summoned to the colors.

"All classes in the nation," he said, "are asking to re-enter the army."

The war minister paid a tribute to those who had offered their services as volunteers, declaring their example was an inspiration to the public to meet "new demands for the defense of the fatherland."

The bill presented by the premier to prevent espionage provides severe penalties for any attempt to obtain military information. Anyone without authority entering a place where such information is obtainable is made liable to imprisonment for from one to thirty months, and a maximum fine of six hundred dollars. The Salandra bill authorizes the government, under certain conditions, to prohibit absolutely the publication of military news providing a penalty of one year in prison or a fine of one thousand dollars. If news of this character is supplied to a foreign country the penalty is doubled.

Provision is made for the government to take over control of every industry connected with the defense of the country, including wireless telegraph and aviation.

HALIFAX HOUSE IS WRECKED BY 12-INCH SHELL

Halifax, N.S., March 5.—Halifax was on Tuesday subjected to an accidental bombardment from the program. The house occupied by William O'Brien at No. 10 Lockport street, was damaged by a 12-pound shell, which crashed through the walls and into the adjoining house occupied by L. C. Davidson.

The shell undoubtedly was fired by the forts on McNab's Island.

As the small government steamer Brant was proceeding down the harbor, she was notified by the battery, which signalled her to report. As the Brant was only replacing buoys and was not technically out of the harbor, the captain did not think it necessary to report. The battery then fired two shots at her. It is believed that one of the shots glowed from the water into the air, but the mystery is how it reached so far north as Lockport street. No one was hurt. An investigation is being conducted by the military authorities.

BALTIC WILL FLY THE BRITISH FLAG

New York, March 5.—The White Star liner Baltic, carrying 18,000 tons of war supplies, steamed from this port for Liverpool today. Her commander, Captain J. B. Ransom, said that as far as he was concerned he would fly the British flag from gun to hull, notwithstanding German submarines.

It was said the Baltic carried in her hold merchandise and foodstuffs sufficient to all 1,500 freight cars. On her deck were loaded forty semi-armored automobiles. Trucks were being consigned to the British government for use, it was said, by the English troops in France.

The Late War News East and West

London, March 4.—There has been little change in the last 24 hours. While the Russians continue their progress against the Germans in North Poland, they are, according to their official report, pursuing and capturing many of the retreating Austrians in Eastern Galicia and are capturing with heavy losses persistent day and night attacks of the German allies in the Carpathians. They have not, however, by any means yet disposed of any of the forces opposed to them.

It is the same with the allied fleet in the Dardanelles. In their bombardment the warships have made greater progress than was anticipated, but they still have the most strongly fortified part of the straits to get through.

Along the western front the French are continuing their attacks in the Champagne and Argonne, but beyond these the only movement of any consequence has been north of Arras, where the Germans succeeded in capturing a newly constructed French trench.

The battles in the east and for possession of the Dardanelles are creating a great deal of interest, as they are considered to have a marked bearing on the future of the war. Having pressed the Germans back from the coast toward Malwa, the Russians are now exerting their efforts, according to their own account with success to drive back in the district further to the north of Kozłowa and to the west of Grodno, and at the same time from in front of Lomza.

These movements, if successful, might naturally be expected to force the Germans to withdraw from in front of Osowetz, which fortress they continue to bombard with their heavy guns.

The Austrians continue their fierce attacks under most disadvantageous conditions, owing to the snow and cold, against the Russian entrenchments in the Carpathians, while another of their armies, confronted with strong Russian reinforcements, is falling back in Eastern Galicia.

Employers and workmen, between whom differences have arisen owing to the increased cost of living and the demand of the workmen for higher wages, are quickly finding a means for settling their disputes. All the Clyde engineers have returned to work under promise that their demands will be referred to arbitration, and the Liverpool coal heavers, who recently refused to continue at work and held up the Atlantic liners, returned to their duties tonight after an appeal from T. F. O'Connor, whose constituents most of them are. A national conference of masters and men in the steel industry is being held to decide on a means to increase the output of war material.

Paris, March 4.—The following official statement was issued by the French war office tonight:

"In Belgium, in the region of the dunes, our artillery fire has been effective and our infantry have occupied a new trench in advance of our lines. In Champagne we have continued to make progress. We have strengthened and widened our positions, notably to the northwest of Perthes and to the northwest of Mesnil, capturing about 100 prisoners. On the ridge to the northwest of the latter village the Germans have made fresh counter-attacks, which have been repulsed. Prisoners confirm the seriousness of the losses sustained by the two regiments of the guards in the fighting yesterday."

"In the Argonne in the Fout de Paris district, a German attack was repulsed, as was also one at Vaquois. Near Verdun, at Fort Vaux, a German aeroplane was brought down within our outposts and two aviators were taken prisoners."

Petrograd, March 4.—The following official communication from general headquarters was issued today:

"Our offensive along the front

between the Niemen and the Vistula is progressing on the roads from Ostia (north of Grodno). The enemy is maintaining his ground in the two passages near Simno and Serre. In the region of Grodno our troops have made fresh progress. Near Osowetz a stubborn artillery duel is proceeding.

"To the east of Jedwabne our troops have reached the line of the enemy's trenches and in the neighborhood of the villages of Moarize and Siestranki (on the west bank of the Bobr river) the fighting has been hard to hand. In the development of our success near Kerna, where a German brigade was dislodged, we increased the number of our prisoners to 21 officers and 600 men.

"Between the rivers Orze and Vistula there have been engagements between Miawa and Horzic. In the Carpathians between Ondwa and Sah rivers the Austrians continue day and night fruitless attacks against our positions, notwithstanding their enormous losses. Our troops drive them back with hand grenades and by counter-attacks with the bayonet, in the course of which we have succeeded in capturing many prisoners and machine guns."

SHORTAGE OF FARM LABOR IN WEST THREATENED

Winnipeg, March 5.—That western Canada will face a serious shortage of farm labor next summer was the statement made by a Mr. J. J. Macdonald, of the Imperial Home Economics Association, at the annual meeting Wednesday.

He based his remarks on the fact that a much larger area will be under cultivation this year and that there had been a heavy drain on the manhood in the west. He also said that farmers were taking advantage of the fact that so many men were out of employment in the city and were offering smaller wages than usual.

"As a type of loyalty," said President Bulman, "these men who have been given assistance through the Imperial Home Economics Association are not to be surprised. When the call of empire came, 12 men of our applicants whose names are still on the books left their wives and families here to join their respective regiments in the old land and at this time one of them has fallen on the field of battle and the balance of his loan has been written off the books."

Over 12,000 were paid out in transportation and over \$100,000 had been paid in foodstuffs since the society was organized, resulting 666 wives and 2,096 children to husbands and fathers. Last year 335 wives and children were brought out.

The society has had few defaults and is in a good condition financially. W. J. Bulman was re-elected president.

TURKS ARE DESERTING FROM ARMY

Paris, March 5.—The bombardment of the Dardanelles forts was resumed Tuesday, says an Athens dispatch to the Matin, when an allied fleet steamed into the straits. The Turkish army is reported to have reduced positions of the Turkish army along the Gulf of Saros, which is separated from the Dardanelles by the Gallipoli peninsula. The funds and books of the Ottoman bank and the German bank, it is said, have been taken from Constantinople to Konieh, a city in Asia Minor.

An Athens dispatch to the Figaro says that the Turkish army is becoming critical. Defences are

being thrown up hastily at different points along the coasts of Asia Minor. Troops from the vilayets of Smyrna are being rushed to the Dardanelles region. Desertions are numerous. Placards are said to have been posted in Constantinople proclaiming the Young Turks leaders traitors. Bitter discussions are said to have arisen among the Turkish leaders.

Athens, March 6.—Nine battleships took part in Tuesday's bombardment of the forts in the Dardanelles. Six of them were British and three French. The squadron advanced to within two miles of Chanak Kalesi, at the narrowest point in the straits. Detachments of the allied troops which were landed at Kum Kaleh on the Asiatic side, met the Turkish garrison which was scattered easily. The telegraph station on Besika Island, near the entrance to the straits, has been demolished.

A dispatch from Athens received Tuesday said the allied fleet had destroyed the batteries at Chanak Kalesi (Fort Sultanis).

G-nov, March 5.—An Anatolian fleet consisting of six Austro-German submarines, accompanied by several torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, left Pola, the Austrian naval base, at dawn Tuesday for the Mediterranean, bound for the Dardanelles, according to a dispatch to a local paper, which bases its report upon what it characterizes as information received from a reliable source. The fleet is said to have been last reported off Corfu.

Tbilisi, March 5.—The Russian army of the Caucasus, driving the Turkish forces before it, has reached the river Khopchak, in the estuary of the Tchoruk, in Armenia. This advance by the Russians cut the route of Turkish reinforcements and supplies from Constantinople to the Caucasian frontier through Khopchak, Turkish Armenia, and isolates a large section of Turkish territory.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IS RAISING ALARM IN BERLIN

Constitution, March 5.—Apparently the fierce Russian offensive which is developing in Poland is raising some alarm in Berlin, according to private advices here. The correspondent of the National Tidende is permitted to be pessimistic on what he describes as the greatest battle of the whole war. The German general staff, he says, realizes that the Russians are occupying very favorable positions in Poland. Both the Germans and Austrian staffs announce fresh Russian troops pouring in on both flanks, enabling Grand Duke Nicholas to launch an attack at several points. The Germans are in doubt whether the Russians intend a great counter attack along the whole front, or only to drive their enemy behind the East Prussian frontier. Russians are arriving unexpectedly in great masses in the Dukla Pass.

SHIP PURCHASE BILL WITHDRAWN IN U. S. SENATE

Washington, March 5.—The government Ship Purchase Bill was withdrawn in the senate late Tuesday by Senator Fletcher, with the announcement that he would not attempt to take it up because it was evident that the opponents had the power to defeat it by talking it to death.

WOMAN AND THREE CHILDREN BURNED

Quebec, March 5.—Mrs. A. H. Talbot and her three children were burned to death Wednesday in their home here. The recent storm had so crippled the fire alarm system and blocked the streets with snow, that the firemen were unable to reach the house in time to rescue the family.

India's Assistance Financially

London, March 5.—A special despatch from Delhi, India, says: "Sir William S. Meyer, financial secretary, delivered his budget statement before a crowded attendance of the Indian council Wednesday. He announced a deficit of £2,550,000 for the current financial year, and estimated a similar deficit for the year commencing April 1, 1915. This shortage, he said, had been due to the effect of the war on railway and customs receipts. He proposed an additional taxation to meet these deficits, as they were due to special causes. The financial secretary devoted much of his speech to setting forth how the excellent resources of the country had enabled India to come successfully through the supreme test to which its financial and economic system had been subjected."

He proposed, he said, to base the budget requirements upon the supposition that the war would last throughout the years 1915 and 1916, as a measure of caution. He declared that India's contribution to the war would be £2,000,000 for the current year and £4,500,000 (£27,500,000) for the coming year. India, he said, had been much bulletted, but her inherent strength, financially and economically, had been demonstrated at every turn. He pointed out that India's paper money and loans had been practically unimpaired, and that the stability of the rupee had been successfully maintained.

Naturally, at the outset of the war, he said, there had been some bewilderment and dislocation of both foreign and internal trade, but readjustment was taking place and, above all, India was steadily facing her obligations. There was, therefore, no need to resort to any extraordinary measure of help, the country could look forward to the future with some confidence in its material prosperity, especially in view of the prospect of exceptional crops.

"The budget was well received, being considered as showing India's great financial strength."

WILL CUT THEIR DAILY RATIONS EVEN FURTHER

Berlin, March 5.—The North German Gazette announced that the daily bread ration throughout the empire has been fixed at 200 grams (a little less than half a pound) of bread or four per capita from March 15, instead of 225 grams, as previously permitted.

The returns on stocks of grain and four taken on February 1, which now have been received, show that there are sufficient supplies to continue the earlier ration until the next harvest, but it was thought better, according to the newspaper, to hold a reserve for contingencies.

The newspaper adds that the municipalities will be allowed a certain amount of elasticity in their distributions. They may cut the ration for children in order to allot larger portions to the classes of the population where the consumption is normally greater.

10,000 BOERS WERE TAKEN PRISONERS

London, March 5.—At a meeting in Capetown of the South Africa assembly, Finance Minister Smuts announced that during the recent rebellion of the Boers, aided by Germans from German possessions in Africa, thousands of casualties occurred and ten thousand men surrendered or were taken prisoners. All the rebels will be kept in prison until the end of the war, owing to the impracticability of prosecuting such a large number. Two hundred and sixty-three ringleaders will, however, be punished.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

New times in the liver is right the stomach and bowels every day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS—only for liver complaints and for the liver to do its duty.

Corn Corn
Indigestion
Headache, and Distress After Eating
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.
Genuine and Real Signature

MARK'S SOUPS

Soup problems solved. Mark does the worrying and the work and saves satisfaction.

Order an assortment.

Eddy's Matches

Though we have somewhat advanced prices because of cost and scarcity of raw material, the usual high standard of our quality will be maintained.

CHILDREN TEETHING

BABY IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD. THANKS TO

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY FOR ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

PAINTS

Featherstonhaugh & Co., head office, King street east, Toronto, Canada.

He Might Have

Two Irishmen, bent on robbery, held up a passing Scotoman. After a long, nerve-racking fight, in which the Scotoman almost had the better of it, they succeeded in conquering him. A thorough search of his pockets disclosed one "long" one cent piece.

"That's all," said Mike, disgustedly. "You've got to be a scoundrel to be a scoundrel."

"I hope," said the kind lady, who handed the tramp a penny, "you'll not squander this on vice liquor."

"Don't you be alarmed, me own. I always drink the best."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Tramp—if you'll gimme a meal, mum, I'll promise to turn over a new leaf.

Mrs. Subban—Never mind about a new hat, take the rake and dig over those old leaves on the lawn. Then remember that one good turn deserves another, and keep on till you get them into a pile.

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W. N. U. 1029

Care Required in Storing Potatoes

Potatoes should be thoroughly dry and should be stored in a cool, well-ventilated cellar or storeroom which is perfectly dark. Do not store the potatoes in bags on the floor or against the wall; slats should be nailed about one inch apart, and the potatoes in bags should be laid about four inches above the permanent floor. The slats allow the air to circulate through the pile. Large piles should have ventilators running through them. These should be made of wood, with slats on two sides for opening.

The temperature of the cellar or storeroom should be kept as nearly as possible at from 35 to 38 degrees. The cooler potatoes are kept without freezing, the better. If too warm, the value for use is lessened, as they sprout too early. J. F. in Conservation.

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Tobacco and the Army

There was a time when the soldier of tobacco the troops would have received the thanks of the earth for the war. Such a character would never have been known. In 1846 for instance, Wellington issued the order, "The commanding officer of the troops is to see that the practice of smoking has become prevalent among the officers of the army, which is not only a waste of money, but a source of danger to the health of the troops. It is to be suppressed, and the officers are to be punished if they are found smoking." Today, even the Lancet applauds the practice with the pipe!

Another Nebula Coming

The latest from the skies is that there is a big nebula coming in the direction of the earth, the rate of one hundred miles a second. If that nebula strikes us it will be like a ton of coal falling on a rat. It will overtake us and annihilate us. Its speed is more than three billion miles a year.

Won Fame on its Merits—The

unbounded popularity that Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil enjoys is not attributable to any other advertisement. It has not been so advertised, but is entirely due to the merits of this oil as a medicine. It is a simple and effective remedy for all the ailments of the body. It is a simple and effective remedy for all the ailments of the body.

Protracted Defensive Fighting

That success won on the one who undertakes the offensive has been recognized many times. In accomplishing a point of view, the same rule holds good in war, as illustrated in the recent operations of the British in the East.

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THE LACOMBE GUARDIAN

PEER-BLOOD

is the indirect cause of much winter sickness—it allows chills, winter colds and sneezes.

Montreal alone makes blood—some of the best—by the use of the Peer-Blood in Scott's Emulsion.

It is the best of all blood-purifiers, and it is the best of all blood-purifiers, and it is the best of all blood-purifiers.

YOUR DRUGGIST HAS IT.

1440—BREMEN HABIT.

Lighting Up Old Forties

The French government has placed an order for 3,000,000 horseshoes with Scotland, Ireland and Steel Company, Colbridge, Scotland.

One of the works acquired by the company, that of the Cambridge Iron Works, held an exclusive patent for Great Britain for the manufacture of horseshoes by mechanical means, and at one period did an enormous business.

Competition from Germany proved too strong and the making of the shoes had to be stopped two years ago. These works were entirely stopped. Now that this order by the French government has been secured the works will be re-opened.

Another factory in the town is working hard at making barbed wire.

London Chronicle.

No man or woman should hobnob painfully about because of corns when so certain a relief is at hand as Holman's Corn Cure.

An American railroad has adopted the suggestion forwarded by one of its engineers; that engine inspectors be given magnifying glasses.

It is a good idea, for it is a practical value of the safety-first campaign, in that the suggestion will be employed and it is to be noted that the company suitably rewarded him by presenting him with an "honour button" and granting him a month's leave of absence with pay.

A Rise in Corn

Always follows the use of Putnam's Corn Extractor, which cures all kinds of corns in 24 hours.

Putnam's gives the best results. Use it.

Mistook the Craft

If G. Wells, the novelist, tells of a boat on fire, the boat was not on fire, but the boat was on fire.

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AEROPLANE HAS AIDED ALLIES

Have as Good Aircraft and as Useful as Germans

Published reports that French aero-planes are doing better work than the German planes over the French front.

This report sets forth that French planes are operating not only as good as German planes, but considerably to the rear of them.

The names of a number of French pilots have been mentioned in the press, and their exploits have been noted in the numerous and brilliant.

No longer found on the German statement sets forth, prove that the French aviation force is performing its duty.

One instance of the effectiveness of the corps is found in the throwing of one bomb which killed a German pilot.

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SHEEP RAISING IS PROFITABLE

Canada Should be a Good Sheep Country—Farmers Can Make Money

Conditions in Canada are as favorable for raising sheep as for cattle, horses or swine. Yet we find that the latter have rapidly increased during the past few years, while there has been a considerable decline in the number of sheep raised during the same period.

Various reasons are given for this falling off. Much effort has been put forth to further the swine and cattle industries, but sheep culture has been allowed to drift along with the current of indifference.

In 1911, however, work was undertaken by the Ontario department of agriculture, having as its object to stimulate this neglected industry.

Nine flocks, of from ten to twelve grade ewes per flock, in various parts of Ontario, were used in the demonstration.

These were owned by the farmer in each case and the work was conducted in a manner quite within the reach of all other farmers who own or could own sheep.

Interest on the capital invested in the flock and the cost of feed were in each case deducted from the receipts.

Results in each case showed a substantial net profit was made, the average being within a few dollars per head, leading sheep papers of the United States.

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No man or woman should hobnob painfully about because of corns when so certain a relief is at hand as Holman's Corn Cure.

An American railroad has adopted the suggestion forwarded by one of its engineers; that engine inspectors be given magnifying glasses.

It is a good idea, for it is a practical value of the safety-first campaign, in that the suggestion will be employed and it is to be noted that the company suitably rewarded him by presenting him with an "honour button" and granting him a month's leave of absence with pay.

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Utensils Cleaned in a Jiffy

Just a little "Old Dutch" quickly takes away every particle of grease and dirt—leaves utensils clean and bright.

Equally effective on woodenware and cutlery. No kind of undercleaning can withstand its magic cleaning qualities.

Try it on hard things to clean.

Don't Be Without It.

10¢ Large Can

The Canadians and the King

The King's speech to the Canadian contingent put into words precisely what all British are feeling as to the inestimable value both from the military and imperial point of view of the Canadian ally to the flag, says the Pall Mall Gazette.

Some German backsliders of opinion who are still in the habit of regarding the British as a "paleontological people" which Britain is sending against Germany.

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The King's speech to the

The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

The opposition members at Edmonton have unanimously shown their desire to declare the political truce off—and the truce is off.

The Chicago Tribune remarks that Turkey has the most curious policy that ever governed a nation. It is simple, and it has the beauty of simplicity. If you see trouble, get into it; if you don't see it, make it.

According to official reports, the Dominion government has increased the number of officials since joining into power three years ago by over eleven thousand. That may be one of the reasons for the need of increased taxation.

It is announced by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa that the first edition of ten thousand copies of the Agricultural War Book is exhausted. Another and larger edition is being printed to provide copies to meet applications that have for some time been accumulating.

The Borden government's military horse buying department has developed into a big political scandal. It is openly charged that in many places horses have been bought from political supporters only, and it is also openly charged and has not been denied that under this system numerous unfit horses have been purchased, including stallions, mares in foal, and decrepit old ones over thirty years of age. It seems that in some places it has made no difference how unfit and useless the animal, so long as it was offered for sale by a good Tory it was sure to be purchased.

The politicians at Ottawa are squaring up to one another and challenging one another to combat. Perhaps they want a general election—but this certainly is not the desire of the people of Canada. They do not want, at this particular time, to have to choose between parties or policies; and, if driven to the choice, they will, we believe, condemn the party that forces an election. If there is an election, the responsibility for it will fall upon the government. An election some time this year now seems likely. The government, apparently, desires one; if a plausible excuse can be obtained, a protest can be found or made if it does not arise. Nevertheless, the election does not want an election during the war's continuance; and if the government should convict itself, by its actions, of playing politics, by its attempt to attempt to get a snap verdict while the public interest is engaged in the war, it will go hard with the ministerial candidates. Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues are seriously misjudging the public temper if they think this an opportune time to invite a renewal of their mandate.

HON. MR. MARSHALL'S ADVISORY ON GREATER PRODUCTION CAMPAIGN

Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture, is one of the contributors to an agricultural year book, entitled, "Patriotism and Production, More Than Usual," issued by the Hon. Martin Burrell, Dominion minister of agriculture. The other contributors include: Premier Borden; Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance; Hon. C. H. Murray, premier of Nova Scotia; Hon. George Lawrence, minister of Agriculture, Manitoba; Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, Saskatchewan; Hon. J. A. Murray, minister of agriculture, New Brunswick; W. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture, British Columbia; Sir George Paish, financial adviser to Great Britain; and Hon. Jos. E. Caon,

minister of agriculture, Quebec. Mr. Marshall's contribution is as follows:

"Probably the greatest danger to the farmer at present is that of being stamped into a line of operations that looks like a good thing in the immediate future, but which, in the end, may not prove to be either the most profitable or the most desirable line of action. Farmers are being advised to make a special effort to grow grain to feed the war-stricken countries. It will be good business for every farmer to get every acre he can under crop next year, as the price for grain will not only likely hold good, but will in all probability go higher, but it is only good business to do this when you can get your crop in under good conditions. Don't let any farmer be persuaded to sow spring wheat to grain the field that he knows should be summer-fallow. It would be better to put the extra man and labor on the land he has in good cropping condition; rather give it a few extra strokes with the harrow, making the seed-bed as perfect as possible, thus insuring a better crop of clean, fresh land, than to spend time rushing into crop land that is dirty and worn, and that needs a summer's work to fit it for growing a reasonably good crop.

"This has been the fastest fall for getting work done that Alberta farmers have experienced for some years. There has been several times as much fall plowing done this autumn as last year, summer fallows have been better worked, there has been abundance of moisture, and the land is in an ideal fall condition, so that with good surface cultivation in the spring, the crop should be seeded under the most promising conditions.

"My suggestion under these conditions is to get this land under crop and plant it in the best possible way. Use the drag harrow and the packer liberally and particularly in the south do not be afraid to use the harrow after the crop is up, and spend extra time on this land that promises real production, instead of wasting time getting fields into crop that are unfit and that will only give a small yield under such weather conditions or would be a failure in a dry summer, thus losing to the farmer not only his seed, but his chance to summer-fallow this land and to have it ready for a bumper crop the following year. In other words, the farmer who will be the best off in the long run is the man who will not allow the present high prices to turn him from the best methods of soil cultivation he knows, and who will keep steadily on improving his system of farming. He may be able to crop more now, as labor will be cheaper, and he should if he can, but he must not sacrifice efficiency in farm work simply to get a larger area seeded.

"What I have said about cultivation of the soil is also true of live stock. One of the things I fear is that farmers may be tempted to sell their live stock on account of the high prices of grain. Don't do this. Live stock is the foundation of all permanently successful farming today, just as surely as it has been in the past. Circumstances seem to have conspired at the present moment to depreciate live stock prices, but just as surely as the packers have pounded down the prices at present because of the disposition of the farmers to sell off hogs and cattle rather than to feed high-priced grain, just so surely will they be compelled to pay good prices for hogs and cattle a short time hence. The world's supply of meat cannot be produced as quickly as a supply of grain, and the man who stays with the live stock business will win in the end.

"In some conditions holds good respecting horses. The draft horses of Belgium and France will be almost annihilated, and the farmer who is raising a few draft colts now will find a market that will be attractive, and profitable before long. If the war lasts for any extended time, all the light and nondescript horses will be left in the trenches and the demand for good farm and work horses will be abnormal.

but at all times keeping his head and planning for future as well as present needs."

ALLIES ARE IN FULL ACCORD ON REPRISALS

London, Feb. 26.—France, Russia, England, Serbia and Belgium are said by English officers to be in complete accord with reprisals to be made on Germany, Austria and Turkey in retaliation for the German submarine campaign. England was in conference with her allies concerning reprisals, before the receipt of the last American note, making informal representations looking to a continuance of submarine activity and the admission of food to Germany for her civil population.

While it can be authoritatively stated that the nature of the reprisals has not been agreed upon absolutely as yet, England, and her allies have decided upon the main points which probably will be announced on Monday by Premier Asquith, in a statement for the news, simultaneously with the submission of the position of all the opponents of Germany to neutral countries whose trade is so vitally affected by the present naval methods.

Walter Hines Page, ambassador from the United States to Great Britain, and the British foreign office, have refrained from discussing the terms of the American note, but the foreign office has indicated that the probable statement of Premier Asquith on Monday will not be a direct answer to the American note, but a long promised elucidation of the information made by Sir Edward Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs, and other cabinet members that reprisals against Germany would doubtless be necessary.

There is every reason to believe that England fully intends to make all foodstuffs for Germany absolute contraband, thus cutting off the movement of ships to German ports and making export trade by sea impossible. Great interest is being shown by the British press and the public in the probable treatment of cotton under the new system of reprisals. The belief seems to be general that cotton and food will become absolute contraband. British officials are now persuaded, they state, that several ships which at first were reported as having been destroyed by mines, were the victims of submarines.

SOME HOT STUFF FROM GERMAN PRESS BUREAU DISHED UP TO THE TURKS.

Cairo, Feb. 26.—The press bureau which the Germans have re-established in Constantinople appears to be spending its time in telling the Turks the story of the great war in the style of the "Arabian Nights." According to the Journal Ter-mian Asiri, an Asia Minor publication, the Kaiser has already his self-made appointment to meet the Parisians in Paris. This paper says, on the authority of the Constantinople Press Bureau, that:

"The discourse delivered by His Islamic Majesty William II, when installed on the throne in the ancient French parliament, will live as an unforgettable record of his magnificent exploits. Surrounded by his vanquished foes, he offered his imperial hand to be kissed by all the former deputies of the French chamber, whose hearts were touched by the splendid magnanimity of his Islamic Majesty."

Adrianople appears to have witnessed the greatest air feat of the war, for the newspaper Sabah, which is frank enough to state that "the news comes by radio telegraph from the German Press Bureau," tells this tale: "Twenty-five Zeppelins have arrived at Adrianople, bringing to their destination the first Turkish army corps. We believe these soldiers of Osman will inflict a crushing defeat on the infidels."

If we are to believe the journal called the Hamaush Ghazeteh, the Turkish capital spring season will open with a tremendous sensation. Under the heading "Court News," that paper publishes this piece of startling news: "The harem of his Imperial Islamic Majesty William II, and the harem of the officers of his staff will arrive at Constantinople at the beginning of spring. Six of the most powerful dreadnaughts, which have been captured from the British, will escort the imperial harem."

ought to treat them as pirates.

THE DEMAND GROWS THAT WE SHOULD TREAT SUBMARINE CREWS AS ENEMY PRISONERS WITHOUT WARSHIP AS PRIZES.

London, Feb. 26.—English newspapers are ceasing the attempts to minimize the importance of the submarine campaign. The public attitude generally is that we must now wholly trust our own authorities.

The demand grows that we should treat submarine crews as enemy prisoners without warship as prizes. The Morning Post says: "Germany, on the sea, is hoisting human flags and the sooner the fleet is recognized the better. It is often said that the law of nations has no force, there existing no means for enforcing it, but the fact remains that pirates who are outside the law suffer certain highly disagreeable disabilities and penalties. Execution dock is not an attractive or even dignified port of call for ships of what way an honorable service."

The public here cannot understand why our government declares that the enemy's goods, carried under whatever flag, contraband.

Parliament, despite occasional flickers of controversy, is deadily dull. "The house suffers for its respectability," says one critic. "Without party contests it loses interest in itself and fears the indifference of the electors. The lobby is emptier and duller than at any time within recollection. There are no intrigues and controversies. There is no thrill of passion and members have no political gossip. They attend to their correspondence, which is unusually heavy, and go home early. While faithfully doing their parliamentary duty they have no zest in the ordinary life of the lobby and their thoughts flee to ships and soldiers."

GERMANY UNEASY REGARDING ITALY.

Rome, Feb. 26.—Close observers in Rome of the political situation declare that since the outbreak of Italy to join in the war has become apparent, the insistence of Germany upon her continued neutrality has grown stronger. It is declared in a reliable quarter that Prince Von Buclow, the German ambassador to Italy, has summarized the Italian situation to his government substantially as follows:

"Italy has spent nearly two billions lire (\$400,000,000) in the war, and since the outbreak of hostilities, consequently action on her part is daily becoming more imperative. Furthermore for internal reasons all political parties are asking the government to obtain as a result, the diplomatic negotiation or through the use of the Italian army and navy, the fulfillment of the aspirations of the nation, particularly for the return for the heavy sacrifices already made."

"Germany urged Austria-Hungary strongly to cede to Italy her Italian province of Trent and a portion of the Istria peninsula with the idea of keeping Italy neutral at the present time and enlisting her favor for the future. It has been asserted in Rome that Prince Von Buclow has said Austria must be induced to accede to his views concerning territorial concessions to Italy, or he would resign his position."

GERMAN BLOCKADE REACHES CLIMAX.

London, Feb. 26.—The British press today expresses the greatest satisfaction with the admirably figures which show that the Germans succeeded in sinking only eight British ships, among 1,383 arriving, or sailing since the blockade began. These figures, however, only include known losses; further casualties yet undiscovered may transpire.

The Daily News describes it as "the greatest failure of the war." The Daily Mail, in a moderate review of the situation, believes the German blockade has reached its climax, despite the probability that German submarines will be steadily increasing in future. It declares the scattering of contact floating mines on the high

sees a diabolical crime against humanity, is certain sooner or later to overthrow the German admiralty with neutral governments.

The best evidence that the British admiralty believe they have now mastered the submarine attack is the intimation that channel steamers after temporary suspension, will now resume the daytime service.

ALBERTA LEADS

ALL OF CANADA
Calgary, Feb. 26.—Alberta, with a population of 370,000, has already 10,000 men bearing arms with the Canadian expeditionary forces, according to C.O. Cruikshanks, D.C.O., district 13, at a farewell banquet to the men and officers of the 34th battalion Wednesday night when he declared: "I challenge better results from any part of Canada."

AGENTS—It's now your opportunity. We treat you to \$3.60 worth. Starr's Powdered Enamel. Repairs chipped and rusty spots on granteleware. Stops all leaky metalware without heat, soldering iron or tools. Agents collecting money. Sample with particulars. 10c. Starr, 1910 Monroe Street, Toledo, Ohio.

Now showing Style-Craft Spring and Summer styles and patterns.

Suits made to measure from \$17. See them.

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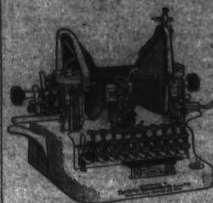
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Blue Ribbon Coffee

COFFEE and BAKING POWDER

Has your morning cup of coffee a full rich flavor and delicate aroma? If not ask for Blue Ribbon coffee when giving your next order and notice the difference. You will be agreeably surprised. Blue Ribbon Tea, Coffee, Baking Powder, Spices and Extracts all one grade—the best.

The OLIVER Typewriter



It is economy to buy the best

All I ask is the opportunity to prove to you that the Oliver Typewriter is the best in the world. If you need a typewriter you owe it to yourself to become acquainted with the Oliver.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Local Agt

The War's Progress

Last week we referred to the various conditions of affairs prevailing in the eastern theatre of war, and pointed out that probably Great Britain and France would find it necessary to bring immediate pressure to bear upon the German armies facing them, for the purpose of relieving the enormous pressure on the Russian lines. Scarcely had these remarks appeared in print before the official press bureau announced that the British and the French were co-operating in the effort to relieve the pressure in the eastern field.

These tactics have apparently been successful, as we are now informed that the German offensive on the East Prussian front has been stopped, and that the Russians are speedily recovering from the consequences of the defeat that they suffered in the East Prussian campaign.

This defeat, by the way, is now feared, was much more serious than earlier announcements might have led one to believe. The Russians themselves admit the loss of an entire army corps, while the Germans claim that the Russian losses were two and a half times greater. The lying powers of the Germans are so astonishing that it would be safe to assume that the Russians did not lose more than about sixty thousand men in their several battles and during the retreat, but even this loss in a hostile area that is not regarded as of first-class importance is almost appalling. It is natural for us to attempt to make light of disasters that may overtake any of the allies, but we cannot see that any good purpose is served by adopting such methods. In fact, it would appear to be of the greatest importance fully to recognize the magnitude of every reverse, for only by so recognizing it can we be stimulated up to the point necessary to enable us to put such forces in the field as will finally make such reverses impossible.

To be sure, it should not be thought that the Russian defeat in East Prussia cannot be retrieved. In fact, it was retrieved to some extent almost as soon as it happened. Not only was the retreat successfully conducted and a strong front of resistance organized to meet the enemy at the Russian border—a front that has so far held against all assaults—but the Russians were also able to record splendid victories over the Austrians in the Carpathians. Here at the very time the defeat was being suffered in East Prussia the Russian army operating against Austria managed to win such victories as enabled it to capture nearly fifty thousand men and enormous stores of materials of war. Russia, therefore, in spite of her colossal losses, probably stands in a position to have strength greater than she occupied during the earlier months of the war. A loss of a hundred thousand men by Russia is not nearly so serious a matter in the long run as the loss of even a smaller number by the Austrians and Germans; Russia can replace her men. The enemy can not.

In France and Belgium conditions similar to those that have prevailed for months past still continue. Here and there, however, it is gradually becoming clear that the allies are establishing an ascendancy over the enemy. German attacks are less frequent, and when they are made they lack the violent dash that formerly characterized them. Military experts are agreed that this not only shows the rapidly developing strength of the allied armies, but also shows rapid demoralization in the ranks of the German troops. Their best troops have either been wiped out entirely or have been moved against the Russians in a necessary effort to stop the Russian advance. In any case, a noticeable weakness is now observed in the enemy, and this weakness fortunately appears just at the time when the first half million of Kitchener's army has reached that condition of perfection that enables it to take the field.

Just as Germany starts going downhill just at the time when England is ready to make her real power as a military force felt. Another month, therefore, should show developments of the most dramatic interest and of the highest importance from a military point of view—developments that will indicate the end of the long and trying period of waiting which

has been made necessary entirely because of Britain's well-extended but ill-advised unpreparedness for military effort.

Since Germany undertook her dastardly attempt to "blockade" Great Britain and Ireland by attacking and sinking unarmed merchant vessels, she has been torpedoed in her own mind. Three of these ships were neutral vessels. Thus in a little more than a week private owners of merchant ships sailing under the British flag have been attacked. And this is what Germany calls warfare! This is the desperate undertaking that Germany launched with the threat that it would starve Great Britain out. Such an undertaking has about the same relation to warfare that the smothering of a gentleman's umbrella as it stands in a hall rack has to prize fighting. It is merely a contemptible and dastardly piece of trickery, and it is the expense of non-combatants in order that Germany may relieve its feelings at a time when it is powerless to conduct a successful war.

As the London papers have become aroused over the annoyance caused by submarine attacks on shipping, and are now demanding that the government treat these pirates as pirates, and hang the crews of all submarines caught. This is commendable so far as it goes—but it does not go nearly far enough. Every member of the German navy now acting under orders to sink merchant ships with their own hands, and in the order of the German government applies to every member of the German navy—should be treated as a pirate, and as such should be executed wherever caught. No leniency should be made. The crews of submarine boats are no better and no worse than the crews of the German battleships. They all have the same orders. The only reason why German submarines are not being treated as pirate merchant ships and non-combatants is because the German cruisers do not dare to come out in the open sea where they are likely to meet such ships. Had they the necessary courage to come out and the good fortune to encounter a merchantman, they would act just as the submarines act. Therefore they deserve no credit for their ineffectiveness. Should they escape by their hiding, they would merely be rewarded for their display of cowardice. England should notify the world that so long as the official German order to the German navy to sink non-combatant ships stands, every member of the German navy to be of high rank or low, will be treated as a pirate whenever he may fall into the hands of the British navy. This is the only effective method of dealing with this national piracy.

So long as Germany is permitted to feel that she can break every law of God and man, and yet enjoy the protection of the international laws that she herself defies, she will continue to be a pest among the nations. Once, however, that she is made to realize that she will be held directly responsible for her own lawlessness, it will not be long before she will realize that it does not pay to be a scoundrel. It is useless to attempt to appeal to the moral sense of a nation that boasts of being a moral idiot. Even a moral idiot, however, is quickly responsive to the lash that spurs him, and that it is forced to realize will inevitably be applied in certain circumstances.

ALL GERMAN GOODS LIABLE TO SEIZURE

Paris, Feb. 20.—The reply of the allies to the German blockade will be a declaration that all German goods will be liable to seizure, no matter what the nationality of the vessel on which they are found, says the Journal. The strictest investigation as to the ownership of the goods will be guaranteed, however, it says. London, Feb. 26.—The German blockade of the British Isles has been in effect for a week with the result that so far as is known two Norwegian, one French and five British steamers have been sunk or torpedoed by submarines with the surprising loss of 1,000 of four of these steamers, the Bridgeton and the Dinorah, succeeded in reaching port.

On the other side of the account it is reported that two

German submarines are missing and that a third has been, till possibly, sunk by a French destroyer.

Besides the vessels which fell victims to the submarines, two American and one Norwegian steamer have been sunk by mines in the North Sea and the Swedish steamer Specia and one or two British steamers are overdue and it is feared have been lost with their crews.

In almost every case the steamer, sunk by submarines was Mr. Archibald and crew, at least three of them being caught while at anchor or while they were barely under way. This, with the failure of a submarine to hit a fast cross channel steamer at which it fired a torpedo, apparently proves to the satisfaction of British naval writers that a vessel with moderate speed, can invariably escape the craft and such vessels are continuing to cross the sea.

The blockade, however, has had the effect of increasing insurance rates, and some neutral owners are keeping their ships in neutral waters. With conditions such as these, the public both in England and neutral countries are naturally curious as to the latest proposal of the American government to Great Britain and Germany, of which little has been allowed to leak out.

In addition to the loss of the merchantmen, the British admiralty has been impelled to give up hope for the armored steamer Clan MacNaughton, which has not been heard from since February 4, and which it is believed went down beside another armored merchantman, the Viknor, during the storms which prevailed early in the month. The Clan MacNaughton carried a crew of 280 men, composed largely of Royal Naval reserves, 20 of whom belonged to Newfoundland.

The admiralty has also reported the loss of three armaments of the 40 mm. gun, recently carried out on the German positions along the Belgian coast.

GOVERNMENT TO HELP FARMERS IN BETTER MARKETING SCHEME

Calgary, March 4.—The government is putting its collective head together in the hope of perfecting a better marketing scheme for cereals and live stock, according to E. S. Archibald, of the Ottawa experimental farm at the opening meeting in Paget Hall yesterday of the series called by the government in furtherance of the campaign for increased agricultural production.

On the very brink of the season, when the farmers are polishing up their implements ready for plunging the plow into the soil with the disappearance of the frost, some advice and words of caution were given by Mr. Archibald and E. H. Fairfield, of the Lettbridge experimental farm, that will be carried into the countryside of Alberta.

To accomplish this patriotic aim of "increased production," Mr. Fairfield told the 200 farmers gathered in the hall, "the only safe and sane way is to prepare the land well and not to be over anxious to increase the acreage."

He preached the doctrine of intensive farming rather than of succumbing to the temptation to spread out their money over as much acreage as possible. He declared that the time had gone by when they could afford to speculate and to put more land under cultivation than they could really take care of. In the past they had gone at it in a top-sided way. It was a dangerous mistake, that increased acreage meant increased production. To accomplish the patriotic aim truly the farmer would have to know how to farm better. In that way only would they ensure greater production. "When we plow," he said, "let us plow better. If we plow with a 14-inch plow, don't let us make an 18-inch furrow. When we dig let us dig thoroughly. Let us get the most possible out of our fields."

"With the moisture in the soil at the present time, with the heavy rainfall of last fall conserved by the snow that lies in on the ground all winter, it is a long time before we are in better shape to begin operations." He advised against this being recklessly thrown away. It should be conserved, he said, and looking ahead to 1919, the farmer should not lose sight in the stress of

the temptation of the moment of the value of summer following. That was essential to steady success.

For the people of cities producing on small patches, he advised potatoes as the best crop to grow on first-breaking. To put them two or three weeks ahead he advised getting them started in a shallow box in a cool, light, airy place until they sprouted, and then setting the sprouts.

"In Ontario I have seen broad sown corn shipped from the west which should never have left the farm. You'll rue it some day," declared Mr. Archibald, in appealing to the farmers to hang on to their live stock and fatten it even in face of the depressing conditions of the moment. "You have been plunging in pork," he said, "and you are reaping the whirlwind. It isn't the man who jumps into and then out of live stock who gets anywhere. It is the man who stays with live stock year in and year out who makes the steady, fair profit," he said.

Declaring that he recognized the factors of high grain prices and of low live stock prices that were against the farmers at the present moment, Mr. Archibald asserted that it was just the chance for the farmer to show his patriotism in refusing to sacrifice his live stock.

He presented some startling figures showing the balance of trade yearly against Canada, coupled with a falling off in cows and sheep in the last few years, while the country had actually imported mutton and lamb in immense quantities. He left the imagination to picture what would happen if Canada kept on running down in live stock. Some day grain would be normal again, and live stock would be high, and the people who were sacrificing stock now would be left in the long run.

He showed the enormous demand there was bound to be for Canadian products with 20,000,000 men of the European countries fighting, a majority of them taken out of the producing arena, and with Belgium overrun. To improve her trade balance, Canada had to rely upon her cereals and live stock. At the present moment, however, while Britain was her biggest creditor, Canada exported largely to the States. He showed the room there was for stimulus being given to the live stock trade of Canada by the creation of abattoirs, and the manufacturing of the by-products of the live stock industry in this country.

During that the government had done in this respect, he said, that they were even now considering a scheme to assist the farmers in the correct marketing of live stock and food products, the results of which would shortly be announced.

In conclusion, he made a strong plea for the improving of stock in the country.

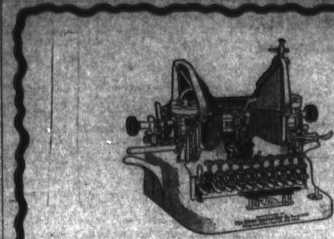
BRITISH ADMIRAL

IS AN IRISHMAN

Like his fellow commander, Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander of the home fleet, who defeated the Germans off Heligoland and afterwards in the North Sea, when he made the Blucher, Vice Admiral Rockville Hamilton Carden, who is in command of the Franco-British fleet operating against the Dardanelles, is an Irishman.

He was born at Templemore, in the County Tipperary, in 1867. He is the second surviving son of the late Captain Andrew Carden and has seen much service since he entered the navy in 1870. He served in the Egyptian war and received many medals for bravery. He was made a rear admiral in 1908 and a vice admiral in 1914.

The bombardment of the Dardanelles forts was reported first on December 18 and was continued for several days. It has been resumed at intervals whenever the weather permitted the ships to take favorable positions, and to attack while steaming, so that the guns of the forts would not find an easy target. The most formidable previous attempt to reduce the fort, until the successful ones of the past few days, was on February 20, when Vice Admiral Carden's ships poured heavy shells into the defenses for some hours and reduced part of them. On this occasion the ships were directed by aeroplanes which found the range and the position of the Turkish batteries. Then, as later the Turkish cannon were doing business.



Reasons Why The OLIVER Typewriter Is Superior to all others

5. Stability and Compactness—Apart from platen and keys the Oliver is wholly metal. It is very compact and stands solidly on its base, without vibration when in use. Its metal safeguards protect it from dust and dirt accumulation.

Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

outraged, although it has been the tactics to send some ships closer in shore to engage the Turks with the lighter calibre weapons.

The Dardanelles have been a subject of contention since the beginning of the war. Early in August Russia demanded of Turkey that the Russian fleet be granted free passage in the Mediterranean from the Black Sea. Previous to this Turkey had proclaimed the neutrality of the straits and Russia's demands were ignored.

Turkey finally entered the war on November 4, and from that time on the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus have been subject to hostilities.

POLICE CERTAIN GRAIN BUYER WAS MURDERED

Saskatoon, March 6.—At 8 o'clock Wednesday night the policemen who have been scouring the country in the vicinity of Maymont had found no trace of Charles Lewis, grain buyer for the Turner Elevator Company at Richard, Sask. The Western Associated Press learned that he received a cash package of \$1,000 from his head office about the middle of last week and that on Monday about noon he drew \$70 from his own account at the bank in Maymont. It is supposed that he was murdered about 7 o'clock on Monday night, and from the position of the pool of blood found at the top of the driveway into the elevator, it is thought that the crime was committed there. A mechanic's hammer, which it is said does not belong to the elevator, was found lying beside a pool of blood, as was also a broom drenched in gore. Lewis was about 47 years of age and a quiet, unassuming man of good habits. He has a wife and seven children in Langham, and is well known along the main line of the C.N.R. The police appear satisfied that he has been murdered, although they will say very little. The only information approaching a clue is the report that a team was seen driving at high speed away from the elevator on Monday.

LID OFF IN SASKATOON

Saskatoon, Feb. 26.—At the police investigation today, Sergeant Stuart of the R.N.W.M.P., testified that Saskatoon is known in the police world as a harbor for criminals for the whole of Saskatchewan. He also gave evidence which showed that Mary Grippie, the witness whom the crown attorney has been trying without success to locate, was in the city as recently as February 10, though she has not been seen publicly since the end of January. Several residents of the west side testified that numerous houses of ill-fame are operated in that part of the city and are still doing business.

JOB PRINTING

The Guardian is prepared to handle all kinds of commercial printing, including envelopes, letter heads, bill heads, business cards, circulars, handbills, posters, etc.

Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods. I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

O. BOODE, Nanfan St.

EDWIN H. JONES

Barriater, Solicitor and Notary. P. O. Box 148 Phone No. 19. Office Denike Block, Barnett Ave.

Magnet Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome.—J. Nottingham, N. G. Geo. Baker, R. S.

Col. W. A. Stewart

Auctioneer. Lacombe, Alberta. Farm Sales, Stock Sales, Merchandise and Bankrupt Sales called. Terms right. Solicit your business. Call Phone 120.

PIMPLES FOR THREE YEARS

Marvellous Zam-Buk Cure

Mr. William F. Allen, of 228 Pleasant St., Halifax, N.S., writes: "Up to a year ago my face was a mass of pimples, which were doing me a good deal of harm. I used all kinds of ointments and salves, but nothing was prescribed by my physician. These were of very little benefit to me. My face would clear somewhat at times, and I would think that I was on the road to a permanent cure, and then the trouble would return and the pimples and sores be worse than ever. This condition of affairs continued for about three years."

"One day I happened to see an account of a remarkable cure of eczema by Zam-Buk, so I thought I would try Zam-Buk also. I sent for a box, and the results were so very pleasing that I procured a larger supply. I persevered with Zam-Buk for five months, and at the end of that period my face was clear and healthy as of old."

"I attribute my recovery solely to the use of Zam-Buk, as it did not use any other remedy during the time I was using it. As my case was of long standing and very obstinate, I consider my cure a wonderful triumph for Zam-Buk, and would heartily recommend it to anyone afflicted with eczema."

"If you are suffering from eczema and pain from pimples, write to the following address, and you will receive a box of Zam-Buk, or postage paid from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, on receipt of price. Name, address, and a 1c stamp for return box."

German Blood in America

In the last ninety years 7,000,000 Germans have been added to the population of the United States. Of these more than 5,000,000 came from Germany, the balance from Austria, East Prussia, Russia, and Switzerland. Biologically the stream of American blood is one-quarter, and racial inferiority equal to the total contribution of Spain and Portugal to South America—Grand Rapids Press.

The use of Miller's Worm Powders cures healthy children of the parasites attributable to worms are concerned. A high mortality among children is traceable to worms. They sap the strength of infants so that they are unable to maintain the battle for life and succumb to the next. This preparation gives promise of health and keeps it.

As a result of the agricultural survey of the commission of conservation it has been found that in a number of cases too many horses are kept to be profitable, while the number of cattle kept per hundred acres is well up to the capacity of the farms.

Minerva's Liniment Cures Gargit in Cows.

"Do you know that that bullock of yours killed my wife's little harmless affectionate poodle?"

"Well, what are you going to do about it?"

"Would you be offended if I should present him with a nice brass collar?"

"John Henry," said his wife, with stony severity, "I say you coming out of a saloon this afternoon."

"Well, madam, I was there to observe John, you wouldn't have me stay there all day, would you?"

"English mutton chops," read the man with the menu, "German fried potatoes, Russian caviar, French Hums! Waiter, I want to be strictly actual."

"Give me a Spanish omelet," said the Post-Intelligencer.

"Rooster, why do you allow the pig to sleep in the same room with you and your wife?" asked the traveler of an Irish peasant.

"And why not, mon? Doesn't the room afford every convenience that a pig can require?"

Always Keep Them In The House

That's what Mr. H. J. Rastwood, of Charleston Place, Ont., says about Gila Pills.

"I have taken Gila Pills, and find them good for piles in the rectum, hemorrhoids and all symptoms of Gila and Kidney Trouble. We always keep them."

Gila Pills

FOR THE KIDNEYS

If you are feeling badly, perhaps it is your kidneys or bladder that is causing the trouble. If there is a pain in the back, or a burning in the bladder, or a frequent desire to urinate, or a loss of appetite, then you certainly need Gila Pills. They will cure you in a few days and feel better tomorrow.

Gila Pills are sold by all dealers at 50c a box, or 10 boxes for \$2.50.

Give trial treatment if you write to National Drug and Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

200

Gila Pills

FOR THE KIDNEYS

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FOR THE KIDNEYS

PUNISHMENT OF COWARDICE

Meant Death or Everlasting Disgrace in German Army

Punishment for cowardice in the German army at the time of the Thirty Years' War was to be so severe as to be fearful. In the year 1642 the Swedish General, Fortenacker, stormed Leipzig. A fierce battle was fought, and the gates of the city were opened. The city was captured, and the king, Christian, fled. The king's regiment became suddenly panic-stricken and fled.

Punishment immediately followed. When the regiment had again assembled, six other regiments surrounded it, and tried it by court martial in the open field. The verdict was that the colonel and the captains should die by the sword, and that every tenth man among the non-commissioned officers and men should be hanged.

The stern verdict was carried out to the letter, except that at the request of Leopold, Col. George Madonichsky was released after he brought in a pardon. The survivors were consigned to the stocks with other commands, and the regiment never regained its name or former prestige. It was disbanded, and the colonel and captains had to be brave. Cowardice meant either death or everlasting disgrace.

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ST. VITUS DANCE

Another Severe Case Cured Through

Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

St. Vitus dance is a common form of epilepsy, which affects not only young children but men and women as well. The only cure has been the use of bromine, but this is blood in the life of the nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured several cases of St. Vitus dance, because they actually make the rich, red blood that feeds the nerves, and starve the disease.

When the regiment had again assembled, six other regiments surrounded it, and tried it by court martial in the open field. The verdict was that the colonel and the captains should die by the sword, and that every tenth man among the non-commissioned officers and men should be hanged.

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with the
Right Prices**

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with the
Best Values**

Our long experience in the Dry Goods Business enables us to secure the very best merchandise. New spring goods arriving daily from the best makers. We are showing extra special values in new Dress Goods. New Cotton Crepes in plain and fancy colors. New Satin de Chine Silk. Ladies' Spring Coats and Suits, all are made of the very best materials.

New Cotton Crepes

We wish to draw your attention to the fact that we are showing many new designs in Cotton Crepes. They are very pretty and will make a beautiful spring dress at a very popular price. From 15c to 35c per yard

Ladies' New Spring Suits

Our Ladies' New Spring Suits are here for your inspection. They are extra good values, made in the very latest styles. Do not miss seeing these. Prices from \$15.00 to \$25.00

New Messaline and

Satin de Chine Silk

We have a complete line of these famous Silks. They are 36 inches wide. Shades are black, navy, white, cream, mahogany, pink, Copenhagen, cardinal, and many other shades. Extra special per yd \$1.00

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Our Ladies' new Spring Coats are made in the very latest styles and of extra fine cloth, are perfect fitting. They come in checks, plain and fancy materials, at a very low price, for.....\$10.00 to \$20.00



Men's Spring Suits

Just opened our Men's Spring Suits. These are well made, perfect fitting. Materials are in plain stripes and checks, in all sizes. Prices from.....\$10.00 to \$25.00

Men's New Felt Hats

Here is where you find a large assortment of new Spring Hats in all the newest shapes and styles. Colors are black, grey, blue, fawn, brown. They are very nobby.

Men's Spring Shoes

Have you tried one of our new Alberta made shoes? They are winners. All Goodyear wells. At.....\$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00

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**Apples! Apples!
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If your present glasses fail to give you ease and comfort, there's something wrong. Are your glasses right? That's the vital question to you and should bring you to us at once. We like to discover unusual eye defects, the kinds that puzzle the average eye specialist. If other opticians have failed to give relief, remember we guarantee satisfaction in your case.

We do all sorts of Spectacle Repairing

PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Royal Bank Building Barnett Ave., Lacombe

Items of Interest Locally

J. W. Shirley is in town again after spending the winter in Edmonton.

Mrs. (Dr.) Moore, of Athabasca Landing, is here for a short visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Shilleto.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Gilmour and the twin boys left Friday morning for Banff, where Mr. Gilmour hopes to find relief from rheumatism which has been troubling him much of late.

Lost.—In Lacombe, lady's open face gold watch, with chain. Finder, please leave at The Guardian office.

Mrs. A. Creighton and baby left on Thursday for their new home in Lacombe. Mr. Creighton was down over Sunday from his drug business at that place. We are sorry to lose these estimable people, who have been associated with us for a number of years, and can only wish them well in their new location.—Oids Gazette.

A report has gained circulation that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was taking steps to furnish seed grain to farmers. This report is not correct. The company are not furnishing seed but were merely conferring with

the government upon the requirements of the farmers in this connection.

The final hockey game between Lacombe and the Edmonton Hustlers was protested by Lacombe on account of the Edmonton rink failing to meet official requirements in a number of particulars. While the protest has not been decided at the time of writing, there is a probability that the game will be played over.

The Women's Institute wishes to announce that they have engaged Mrs. Nellie McClung for a lecture on March 18th, and everyone to try to keep that date open, as you will regret it very much if you miss this occasion of hearing one of Canada's great, noble women. Mrs. McClung has a very pleasing personality and is a forcible speaker, and will hold her audience's attention from the first to the last word. A musical program will be given in connection. Further announcements later.

MARRIED.

A pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Barr, Oshawa, Ontario, on Wednesday, February 24, when their daughter Lillian and Dr. R. G. Gilmour of Lacombe were united in marriage.

Dr. and Mrs. Gilmour arrived in Lacombe on Monday, and will reside here. The bride is well known here, having for several years had charge of the dressmaking department of The Leading Store, and has many friends here.

HOCKEY

A spectator contributes the following account of Wednesday night's hockey game, as it appeared to him:

The hockey match on Wednesday night between the "Fogey Benedicts" animated by a firing squad from the "Bats," and the "Bentley Bobs" was one of the most interesting games ever seen at the Lacombe rink. From start to finish both sides did their utmost. The teams were evenly matched, and while some very fast work was indulged in, occasionally by both sides, there was no evidence of rough play.

At the end of the second period (the game was played in periods of twenty minutes each) it was almost a tie with a slight advantage in goals to the Lacombe team, but the Bentley boys by their brilliant team work commanded an overwhelming predominance of hoarse voices all the way through the game.

During the last twenty minutes, in a very warm moment of the game, when the hotly pursued puck was seen to be in close proximity with a near goal, one of the players signified his desire to have a tooth extracted. Dr. Collier not having his forceps along, kindly knocked out the offending bicuspid (it is alleged) with the end of his hockey stick (as it is alleged). A very simple operation, but the unceremonious separation of the mandibular from its congenial environment was the signal for copious wailing and gnashing of the remaining grinders. The Doctor is to be congratulated on his speed and despatch. Many teeth have bit the dust in death from his unblanching aim. And as a goal

keeper there is nothing like him.

After an hour's hard playing the game broke up without either team showing any great advantage over the other.

The spectators were not as numerous as they should have been, as the game was played in the cause of charity.

TEES' GALLOWAYS SOLD

Calgary, March 2.—The famous herd of W. E. Tees' Galloways, of Lacombe, that have won prizes all over western Canada, have changed ownership. They were purchased yesterday by Wade, Wilson & Gavin-Jack, at a price running into the thousands of dollars, for they are conceded to be the choice Galloway breeding stock in the west.

FIRE IN THE ROYAL HOTEL AT STETTLER

Stettler, March 5.—Fire broke out in the Royal Hotel at 1:30 o'clock Wednesday morning, and did considerable damage to both the building and contents before it was got under control. Through the good work of the local brigade and excellent firefighting equipment, the flames never broke out of the building, although the interior was a mass of flames when the fire was discovered.

FOR SALE

4 White Orpington Cockerels, hatched from eggs from same pen that produced winning cockers at Calgary and Edmonton 1914 fairs, and other prize winners. Sire of these cockerels is also a prize winner in 1914. Price of these cockerels is \$3 to \$5 each. Apply, The Guardian Office, Lacombe.

covered. The building is owned by Thomas Norrish, of Gadsby, while the hotel is operated by J. McMillan. The loss is fully covered by insurance. The fire originated in the bar-room from an overheated stove. The building will be remodelled and opened up again as soon as the necessary work is completed.



**Government of
the
Province of
Alberta**

Notice to Steam Engineers

Notice is hereby given that examinations will be held at the undermentioned places by John Douglas, a duly appointed Inspector of Steam Boilers for the Province of Alberta.

Red Deer, March 6th, Fire Hall.

Wetaskiwin, March 11th, Criterion Hotel.

at 9 o'clock a.m.

for the purpose of giving Engineers and Apprentices an opportunity of qualifying for Certificates under the provisions of "The Boilers Act," 1912.

Persons not already registered in the Province who may desire application forms, can obtain same by applying to the Department, or to the above named Inspector, and such application form must be properly filled out, witnessed, and declared to before a Commissioner or Justice of the Peace before an examination can be granted.

JOHN DOUGLAS,
Deputy Minister
Department of Public Works,
Edmonton, Alberta.